Shortage of coal at Talcher Super Thermal Power Plant

1664. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NTPC is facing coal crisis and does not have enough coal for its 5th Power Plant of Talcher Thermal Power Plant;

(b) whether the crisis will further compound when the sixth 500 MW unit will be ready to generate power; and

(c) if so, what is the total requirement of coal of the Unit and the action plan of Government to help the unit to get going in for all of its power plants?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c) Coal supply is usually not unit specific but for the entire station. However, with the commercial operation of the 5th unit of 500 MW at Talcher Kaniha station of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), there is a marginal shortfall of coal supply at Talcher Kaniha, which has resulted in a shortfall of 0.4% of generation with reference to Central Electricity Authority target set for NTPC for the period April, 2004 to February, 2005.

Coal shortfall is likely to continue after the 6th unit of Talcher Kaniha will commence commercial operation if there is delay in development of linked mines namely Kaniha-1 & 2 and Bhuwaneshwari by Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL).

The anticipated total coal requirement for the entire Talcher Kaniha Station that is for all the six units of 500 MW each, will be about 43,000 tons per day. NTPC would primarily rely on indigenous coal supply, however, in case of the gap between coal demand and availability/supply, coal import has been planned to improve the coal stock position. Thus, in order to meet the present coal requirement at various NTPC stations including Talcher Kaniha, NTPC has initiated action to import 2.1 million tones of coal @ 1.75 lakh tones per month for one year.

Safe drinking water

1665. SHRI LALITBHAI MEHTA:
SHRIMATI SAVITA SHARDA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families who have access to safe drinking tap water in their own houses, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that only 28.7 per cent rural population is fortunate to get drinking water from nearby areas while 71.3 per cent rural population has to travel more than 500 meters to fetch drinking water; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the drinking water provided by hand-pumps, tube-wells and ponds though considered as safe by Government are unsafe hygienically?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) As per the Census of India 2001, there are 3,99,66,085 households in the country having access to tap water in their own houses. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement *(See* below):

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

Households having access to tap water in their own houses

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of households having access to tap water within premises
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3465131
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57211
3.	Assam	204934
4.	Bihar	374768
5.	Chhattisgarh	334318
6.	Goa	139936
7.	Gujarat	4069970
8.	Haryana	933211
9.	Himachal Pradesh	386486
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	383585
11.	Jharkhand	401474

1	2	3
12.	Karnataka	2468101
13.	Kerala	856123
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1636469
15.	Maharashtra	8628031
16.	Manipur	31174
17.	Meghalaya	54658
18.	Mizoram	26656
19.	Nagaland	43855
20.	Orissa	386425
21.	Punjab	1220811
22.	Rajasthan	2480208
23.	Sikkim	47223
24.	Tamil Nadu	2663884
25.	Tripura	53640
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4526572
27.	Uttaranchal	505757
28.	West Bengal	1696099
29.	A & N Island	31736
30.	Dadra Nagar haveli	4856
31.	Daman & Diu	13131
32.	Delhi	1572370
33.	Lakshadweep	180
34.	Pondicherry	113848
35.	Chandigarh	153254
	TOTAL:	39966085